

Historic, Archive Document

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WHAT TO PLANT

(The most suitable plants for each condition are written in capitals.)

I - IF WATER TESTED TURNS YELLOW OR STAYS COLORLESS, it is acid or Soft Water. Plant:

<u>Submerged Water Plants</u>	<u>Water Plant With Leaves Above Surface</u>	<u>Marsh and Shore Plants</u> (Shore plants shown by *)
Bladderwort (Utricularia)	Water Shield (Brazenia) Water Lilies (Castalia) NUTTALL'S PONDWEED (Potamogeton epihydrus) YELLOW WATER LILY (Nuphar) Cat-tails (Typha)	False Bittersweet WAPATO DUCK POTATO (Sagittaria latifolia) *WILD DUCK MILLET (Echinocloa) Smartweeds (Polygonum) *BLUE WATER IRIS (Iris versicolor) *DUCK WHEAT (Fagopyrum tataricum) WAMPEE (Peltandra) Pheasant Berry

Not well suited to fish production.

II - IF WATER TESTED TURNS GREEN, it is slightly acid or Neutral (Medium) water. Plant:

Bushy Pont Plant (Najas)	WATER LILIES (Castalia) SPATTERDOCK (Nuphar) NUTTALL'S PONDWEED DUCK'S MEATS (Lemna, Wolffia & Spirodela)	PHEASANT BERRY WAPATO DUCK POTATO (S. latifolia) WILD DUCK MILLET
Coontail (Ceratophyllum)	WATER SHIELD Bulrushes (Scirpus)	*CORD GRASS (Spartina)
BLADDERWORT	WATER SMARTWEED (Polygonum amphibium var. emersum)	*WAMPEE (Peltandra)
	PICKEREL PLANT (Pontederia)	*SMARTWEEDS
		*BUTTON BUSH (Cephalanthus)
		Bur Reed (Sparganium)
		CAT-TAILS (Typha)
		SWEET FLAG (Acorus)
		*BLUE WATER IRIS
		*MARSH MALLOW (Hibiscus)
		*SWAMP LOOSESTRIPE (Lythrum)
		*Duck Wheat (Dry land)

Other conditions being satisfactory we plant Black Bass, Trout and most pan fish in such water but avoid planting Wall-eyed Pike (Pike-Perch), Muskalonge and Pickerel which are very cannibalistic and require large amounts of food. It has been estimated that it takes at least 10 pounds of other fish to make 1. pound of Wall-eyed Pike. Brook or Speckled Trout prefer water not over 68° F.; Brown and Rainbow Trout not over 74° F.

III - IF WATER TESTED TURNS BLUE, it is Hard (alkaline). Water contains lime. Plant:

WILD CELERY (Vallisneria)	AM. LOTUS (Nelumbo)	FALSE BITTERSWEET
SAGO POND PLANT (Potamogeton pectinatus)	BULRUSHES (Scirpus)	*BLUE WATER IRIS
WIDGEON GRASS (Ruppia)	DUCKS MEATS (Lemna, Spirodela & Wolffia)	*BUR REEDS (Sparganium)
(Brackish water only)	DEEP WATER DUCK POTATO (Sagittaria rigida)	Button Bush
BUSHY POND PLANT (Najas)	PICKEREL PLANT (Pontederia)	CAT-TAILS (Typha)
REDHEAD GRASS (Bass weed)	WATER LILIES	*CORD GRASS (Spartina)
Potamogeton richardsonii	WATER SMARTWEED	*MARSH MALLOW (Hibiscus)
Coontail (Ceratophyllum)	WILD RICE (Zizania aquatica)	PICKEREL PLANT (Pontederia)
WATERWEED (Philotria)		REED GRASS (Phragmites)
WATER MILFOIL (Myriophyllum)		*SMARTWEEDS
Muskgrass		*SWAMP LOOSESTRIPE (Lythrum)
		WAPATO DUCK POTATO
		WATER CRESS (Shallow spring water not freezing)
		*WILD DUCK MILLET
		WILD RICE
		SWEET FLAG (Acorus)
		*Duck Wheat (Dry land)
		PHEASANT BERRY

Highly productive of fish food. Most aquatic plants do well in this type of water. We plant most all fishes in such water, including Wall-eyed Pike and Muskalonge.

Note special conditions on attached sheet for various plants.

TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES
Over 50 Years Practical Experience Growing Water Plants
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

- III - Best Type of Water for Planting
- II - Next Best Type of Water for Planting
- I - Poorest Type of Water for Planting

TERRELL'S CHEMICAL WATER TEST

To Help Determine What Plants Will Thrive In Your Lake, Pond, Marsh or Stream.

Chemical conditions of water is one of the most important factors that determines what plants will grow in it. Some important water plants require hard (Alkaline) water which contains lime just as alfalfa and certain farm crops need lime in the soil. For example Wild Rice prefers hard water and Muskgrass (Chara), Sago Pond Plant (Potamogeton pectinatus) and Wild Celery require hard water in order to thrive. Some water plants such as Water Shield (Brazenia) and Bladderwort (Utricularia) prefer soft (acid) water which does not contain much lime. A few plants like Water Lilies, Wapato (Sagittaria latifolia) grow well in either soft (acid) or hard (alkaline) water.

It is certainly important to know what kind of water you have in order to select the proper water plants for your conditions. Hard water is most productive of fish food and fish as well as of waterfowl foods.

A simple chemical kit has been worked out by the writer to aid you in quickly determining what plants are best adapted to your waters. It will also guide you in determining what kind of fish will do best in your waters. As you will naturally plant the most suitable kinds of plants or stock with the best kinds of fish, this kit should save you money by preventing purchases of unsuitable materials and will increase your measure of success with your plants, if you make use of it.

DIRECTIONS

CAUTION: Do not let hands, metal or other matter touch water which is being tested, or inside of cup used. It may affect the test.

1. Wash, rinse and empty a clean, white tea cup three times with the same water as is to be tested.
2. Drop into the empty, washed tea cup 1 of the small pieces of paper from the attached envelope. Pour or drop 10 to 20 drops or about $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of water to be tested on the paper in the cup. Let stand 10 minutes, then note color of the water not the paper, and see list following of the plants suitable for growing in it.
3. Observe other special conditions required for the various plants attached.

Other Tips on Planting Water, Land and Shore Plants.

1. If possible start plantings in bays and other places protected from strong waves and currents and let them spread to more exposed situations.
2. Select fertile bottom not densely grown up to other plants if possible.
3. Plant up stream -- the current will spread planting down stream.
4. Submerged water plants such as Wild Celery and Muskgrass should not be planted in very muddy but in fairly clear water. In muddy water use plants which have leaves growing above the surface.
5. Do not plant Wild Rice in water salty to taste, or where water rises and falls as much as 6 feet. Muskgrass, Sago Pond Plant, Redhead Grass and Wild Celery grow in waters slightly salty to taste as well as in hard, fresh water. Widgeon Grass (Ruppia) grows only in slightly salt, alkali or saline water. Eel Grass (Zostera) grows in salt water of ocean strength.